

WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 29, 1858.

N. O. 83.

CLUNG.
Kentucky.)
Real Estate Broker,
Paul, Minnesota.
Bidders at 24 to 36 per cent
double the loan, (Minnesota
make investments in city or
at advantage. If required. Cor-

ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
AT
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,
Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
find in my establishment, the most
desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashions

Clothing and Furnishing
Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, CRAVATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at
prices which enable me to sell again as cheap, as
anywhere else than any other house in the city.

Stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never ex-
hibited, and I invite the special attention of parents to this de-
partment.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited,
and I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats,
Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawyers, and every
kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article
to suit among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857-4c.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals; in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in this State, and in the Circuit Courts of the
Districts for non-residents in all parts of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be promptly
answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their
cases. And having obtained a knowledge of all his
clients and their cases in the Court of Appeals, and
copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.

Agents for the WILLIMATIC LINEN COMPANIES' PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it
to be superior to Coat's for hand sewing. For Sewing
Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can
give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine
Twists, WHEELER & IVES' Hardware Store,
Corner Main & St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be made by Mr.
LYONS, in his Fancier Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort,
Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who
purchase.

SETH WHEELER.
PHILIP L. IVES.
Aug. 31, M. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

E. RANDOLPH SMITH, CHAS. S. WALTER, J. T. BOYLE,
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Danville, Ill.

SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IVE particular and personal attention to the investi-
gation of money for others in Lands, Town Lots,
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest
money on BONDS AND REAL ESTATE SECURITIES,
at highly remunerative rates of interest, for parties desir-
ing it.

These facilities and opportunities for investment, ex-
perience in the business, and acquaintance with the
great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make
as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the
West.

All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered.
SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
Box No. 2887, Chicago, Illinois, or
J. T. BOYLE Danville, Ky.

REFERENCES.
HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.
HON. B. L. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.
Gov. J. A. MATTHEWS, Joliet, Ill.
Hon. D. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.
Gov. J. C. BROWN, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. THOS. S. PAGE, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. BODLEY & PINDELL, Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Col. W. C. FINNELL, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. C. RODES, Danville, Ky.

Hon. Z. WHEAT, Columbus, Ky.
Hon. R. UNDERWOOD, Bowlinggreen, Ky.
Hon. J. G. ROGERS, Glasgow, Ky.
Hon. J. C. HELM, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Hon. L. W. POWELL, Henderson, Ky.
May 30, 1857-4c.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY

Dec. 1, 1856-4c.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856-4c.]

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice
of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice, and, upon cases of law in writing on one or two words presented to him. He will promptly
attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent
on business, be found in Frankfort.

JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
devote himself to the
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at-
tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond-
ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

REFERS BY PERMISSION, TO
THEOP. PARSONS, L. D., Professor of Law, Cam-
bridge, Mass.

K. MARSHALL, BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.

CROWN, MCCREARY & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

HOD. JNO. F. RYLAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.

HATWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

BUCKNER, Hall Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 9, 1857-4c.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. JAS. TRABUE & CO.; GARDIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, ESQ.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARTH, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARBUCK & SMITH; CASSIDY & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABAT & HALEY; CURD & CO.

[Aug. 17, 1857-4c.]

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the
various kinds of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tory, and an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the business in the eight years previous to the time
at which he has made an actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPECH
OF
Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY,
ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Delivered in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, March 17.

[CONCLUDED.]

It was here that Oxford, that Shawnee, that Kickapoo, distinguished themselves in the multitude of votes, feigned and fraudulent.

And when you see such things as these in the Constitution, when you see such things as these all around the Constitution, when you see the same men who made the Constitution rulers in the land during the whole time, do you not see that the frauds have been everywhere, that the imposition upon the people has been everywhere? And how can you exempt from the contagion (if there was nothing more than this general association from which to infer it) this Constitution and those who made it? Judging from the positive internal evidence that exists in it, and the facts that surround it, I cannot. I believe it violates the right of the people to govern themselves, to impose it upon them. I believe this Constitution is the work of fraud—fraud upon the rights of the people.

A WORD ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

I do not undertake to defend this people for their conduct. It is not my part nor my province. I should agree, perhaps, with the President, that much of their conduct had been of a disreputable, disorderly, and seditious character. It may be that it deserves the epithet of "rebellion," which the President applies to it. I have nothing to do with that. I am not their advocate. I have disapproved of their conduct in many instances.

There were many bad men among them, as I believe, but for that the law assigns its proper punishment. The majority of the people have their political rights, that remain notwithstanding their legal offenses. It is in that point of view; it is in their political character as people of a Territory, that I look on them in respect to this subject. Whether they be more or less vile on the one side or the other, is not the question. I fear that neither party could take the chair of impartiality and justice, and be shameless enough to attempt to administer rebuke or justice to the other.

One great objection to their admission at all is that they have not shown, by their conduct on any side, that they are altogether fit for association with the States of this Union. A little more apprenticeship, a little more practice of honest and fair dealing, a little more spirit of submission and subordination to law and authority, would be well learned by them, and fit them and qualify them much better for citizens of the United States. That is my opinion. I have, however, spoken of their political rights as men, and it is not for me to sit in judgment to condemn and deprive them of the right of suffrage on one side or the other, because of frauds committed by one, or violence practiced by another. This is a political question.

THE CARE STATED—AN ARGUMENT.

It is said, however, that the series of legalities and technicalities, to which I have alluded, of a regular election, of a regular Convention, of a submission to the people, and of votes of the people upon all these questions, have been regular; and that when? All the people had a right to vote, and those who did not vote forfeited their right to complain; and we are not to inquire whether there were any people who did not vote, or whether those who voted fairly, and were entitled to vote or not. It is said we are precluded by the forms in which this transaction is enveloped; that the formal election, the formal certificate of election, the formal Constitution certified—these formalities are enough for us, and that we are not permitted to look further; that we ought not to look further. Sir, I do not think so. We are applied to now to admit a new State into the Union. The instrument which she presents as her Constitution is opposed by people from the same Territory. They say, this is not our Constitution; it is against our will; it is not only against our will, but it has been imposed upon us by device and fraud. It is void for fraud. If it is not void for fraud, for that is rather a legal than a political term, we present these frauds and this opposition as a reason why you should not admit our Territory into the Union under this Constitution.

That is the state of the question before you—The complainants admit all the regularities just as the President states them. Perhaps they admit the effect these forms would ordinarily have, but they urge other facts in opposition to the apparent evidence of the Constitution itself as I have been advised to. A majority of the people have protested against it. The present Legislature, by its inquiries, have developed the vast frauds which were practiced in the Convention concerning and relating to all around this Constitution.

Mr. HAMMOND—I wish to say that Mr. Keitt quotes that passage from Mr. Pinckney's speech on the Missouri question, which had been quoted on the opposite side of the case previously. His object in quoting it was to show that Mr. Pinckney did not support the Missouri Compromise upon principle, but he did not indorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Pinckney in that extract.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I accept the explanation—Certainly I had no intention to misrepresent any gentleman by reading the statement expressed in this pamphlet. I say it was not anticipated at first that Kansas would be a slaveholding State. What is the South to gain now in having it admitted? It will gain a triumph in the admission of this Constitution—admitted against the will of the majority of the people. Is it a triumph worthy of the South? It is not entirely barren. It will produce increased bitterness and exasperation, perhaps on the part of those against whose will it is forced, not only in the Territory, but elsewhere. It may give new exasperation to the slavery question; new agitation, which God forbid. It would be a victory without results, without profit, barren, sterile, as to all the ordinary and beneficial fruits.

There is none of them; but it will give exasperation, perhaps to the slavery question. It will not allay agitation. Is that policy? Is that justice? Will that gain anything to us? I do not know how anything is to be gained to the South, supposing, as I verily believe, and as every gentleman here believes, that it cannot be a slave State, that there is a majority there opposed to it, and who will put it down. Pass this, and we may have a few years longer of exasperated struggle and exasperated agitation in the country. That is all the consequence of the barren victory which would be obtained by admitting Kansas with this Constitution. That is not a fruit, I think, which any one would wish to gather. Now, if you attempt to enforce it, we are told by Mr. Walker—I know nothing about it, but from all that he and Mr. Stanton tells us, and they are Democratic witnesses—there is danger of resistance and danger of rebellion.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 29, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. M. KEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

"Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry,
Ye living men come view the ground
Where you shall shortly lie."

In a recent number of the Lexington *Statesman* we find a piteous appeal to Southern Americans to desert their colors and principles and rally around the Democratic standard. That all this comes with a very bad grace from a paper which has constantly been engaged in attempts to throw ridicule upon Southern Americans, which bitterly denounced their chosen and gallant champion, Ward Fillmore, and which has even gone so far as to brand South American slaveholders as disloyal to the rights and interests of their country—the exceeding bad taste of such a paper among Americans to forego the final accomplishment of their long and dearly cherished aims, for the attainment of which they have so gallantly struggled and for which they have risked so much, and to do this in order to support the tottering footsteps of an Administration which has insulted them at every opportunity—all this is too palpably impudent to require comment from us, we will not, then, dwell longer upon this theme. It is not our object in this article to appeal to partisan animosity, but calmly and dispassionately to inquire what the Americans are to gain, either for their organization or section, by adhering to the failing fortunes of the so lately jubilant and triumphant Democracy.

The Southern Americans are asked to discard all other issues and unite with the Democracy in the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. They are told that it is their duty as Southern men to support Mr. Buchanan in this latter. Why? To prevent the North from gaining the ascendancy in Congress. But it is admitted that Kansas, even with the Lecompton Constitution, will be and is practically a Free State. Her Representative in Congress, if she is received, will be a Black Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Her Legislature is conceded even by Calhoun to be largely Free State, and that Legislature will undoubtedly elect two Black Republicans. Her State officers are all Free State men. How then, is the attainment of the ascendancy in Congress by the Black Republicans to be prevented, or even retarded, by the immediate reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution? by placing one Black Republican in the House, and two in the Senate? Would it not rather be hastened? And if the North intends, as the *Statesman* asserts, but as we deny, to abolish the inter-State slave trade as a precursor only to an attack upon the institution in the States where it exists, could she not more readily do so with this new accession to her forces, and would she not more readily do so with the example before her of the South endeavoring to force a Slave State Constitution upon an unwilling people? What, then, we ask seriously, can the South gain by strengthening the Administration in this matter? Has not the Administration recommended to Congress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but, mark you Southern men, with an express proviso that the people shall call a Convention immediately after its reception to alter that Constitution, notwithstanding any clause in that instrument to the contrary? and will not the *factions* majority in Kansas, smarting under the indignities which have been offered them and the wrongs heaped upon them, at once adopt the odious Topeka Constitution? and has not the Democratic Senate followed the President's recommendation in thus tinkering with and altering the Lecompton Constitution?

It is evident that no practical advantage can ensue to the South by the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton instrument. It must be the assertion of some abstract proposition, then, which the South is to gain by supporting the Administration. What is this proposition? Is it that the minority shall rule the majority? Is it that acknowledged fraud and violence shall be winked at? Is it that a fraudulently elected Legislature of a Federal Territory can call a Convention, without the consent of Congress, and destroy the organic law given to that Territory by Congress? Is it that a Convention elected by one-fifth of the people of a Territory, having been called together by an act declared to be illegal by the other four-fifths, shall fasten institutions upon that Territory which are repugnant to four-fifths of her people, without even giving them an opportunity to have a voice in the matter—and that Congress and the Federal army shall assist them in this work of wrong, against the protests of the Territorial Legislature and State officers? Is it, in short, that Congress shall force upon Kansas a Constitution which her people do not want? Or is it that Congress has the power to alter the Constitution which a Territory may present when applying for admission, as the Democratic Senate have done in the case of the Lecompton instrument? Is this Democracy? Then may God save us from it.

It is in order to save the Union that Americans would unite with the Democrats? But a large proportion of that party are professed disunionists, who not only advocate the constitutional right of secession at the discretion of any one of the States, but advocate its execution, and the representatives of this sentiment stand so high with the National Democracy that foreign missions and seats in the Cabinet are lavished upon them.—Senator Toombs declares that the South places too great a value upon the Union, and Jeff. Davis advocates the legal right of the New England Abolitionists to resist the fugitive slave law. Their party has gotten into power in the South upon a platform which admits the rights of the states to nullify the acts of Congress. Is it with such men and upon such a platform that the conservative Americans and Whigs are asked to act? Is it by such an unholy coalition that the Union is to be saved? Are we to look to professed secessionists and nullifiers for the preservation of the Union and an enforcement of its laws?

But these are not the only positions the Americans are required to take in uniting with the Democracy. As far as a defense of the rights of the South are concerned, the Americans have always been and are now ready to resist the encroachments of Abolitionists, but they are appealed to to abandon their organization and support the administration throughout. This

involves the advocacy of the Democratic doctrine of placing the alien upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen in the Federal Territories, as also the right of these same aliens to vote upon the Constitutions of the new States, and their power to mould the institutions of all the States which may hereafter be admitted into the confederacy. Are the Southern Americans ready to stomach this nauseating dose? Are they willing that the votes of Southern citizens in the Territories and new States shall be outweighed by the votes of Abolition and Red Republican aliens? If so, then let them go with the Democrats.

Are they ready to endorse the Ostend Manifesto and make war upon Spain for the possession of Cuba, in violation of all the laws of civilized nations and our own treaties with that Government? Are they willing thus to blot our escutcheon with infamy by imposing upon a weaker power, and plunge the Government into a war with France and England, which nations are bound in honor and by treaty to protect Spain in the possession of that lovely island? Mr. Buchanan is making strides in that direction and his organs in the South are openly advocating the policy of stealing Cuba; and it is but fair to suppose that the Americans are required to go for this administration measure as well as any other.

The Southern Americans ready to support Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Cobb in this attempt, usurpation of authority and violation of State rights, which is manifest in their recommending to Congress to pass a bankrupt law applicable to banks and railroads? We boldly assert that the Democratic Congress has no right to take these State institutions from under the control of the several States; that they have no right to regulate the conduct of those institutions; that they have no right to declare State Banks and Railroads to be in a state of bankruptcy and place their effects in the hands of Federal Commissioners, that such an act would be a gross violation of the sovereignty of the States. Yet Mr. Buchanan advises it in his message which Southern Democratic papers endorsed, which the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky approved; and the Democrats in the Kentucky Senate said it was both constitutional and politic—the House refusing to take issue upon it. When Southern Americans so far repudiate their principles and conservatism as to go with the Democracy in all these questions, then, indeed, may they abandon their organization and name, verily it would be time.

A COMPARISON.—It is related in classic history that Simonides, a poet who flourished in the island of Ceos in ancient times, was frequently reproached with having dishonored poetry by his avarice, in making his pen venal, and not composing any verses till he had agreed upon the price of them. The story is that a person who had won the prize at the chariot races, desired Simonides to compose a song of triumph upon that subject. The poet, not thinking the reward sufficient, replied, that he could not treat it well. This prize had been won by mules, and he pretended, that the animal did not afford the proper matter for praise. Greater offers were made him, which ennobled the mule, and the poem was written. (Mony has long had power to bestow nobility and beauty.) As this animal was at that day generated between a she-ass and a horse, the poet considered them at first only on the base side of their pedigree. But money made him take them in the other light, and he styled them "illustrious daughters of winged footed steeds"—*Chariet alopodion thugates ippon*.

This wonderful illustration of the power of money or office to excite and call forth all the slumbering genius which a man may possess, is not more remarkable than a number of examples we have had in these more modern times. But a little more than a year ago the Democratic press were rejoicing over the great doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of the Territories in forming a State Constitution to settle their institutions to please themselves; and forthwith glorifications of his conservative statesmanship went up along the whole Democratic line. But lately Mr. Buchanan has changed his tune, and those organs who look to federal patronage for their support chime in with him; the swarm follow the King bee; he has discovered that the great theory of popular sovereignty is all a delusional dream, and immediately a change came over the spirit of the dreams of his principal fuglemen. In his Inaugural he pledged himself and his party to see that every inhabitant of Kansas should have an opportunity of making a fair expression of his opinion, by his vote, upon the instrument which was to decide what the organic law of the State of Kansas should be, and to put down all fraud and violence; and his instructions to Governor Walker were of the same purport; and the administration papers applauded him for his integrity, and his mouth-piece, Senator Bigler, declared in his speeches before the people of Kansas that he would vote against any Constitution which had not first been approved by them.

But President Buchanan has since changed his mind as to the propriety of permitting the people of Kansas to express an opinion upon their Constitution, because, as he says, a *factions* majority would have voted down the Constitution adopted for them by the minority, who are called the law and order men, in spite of their admitted frauds at Oxford and Kickapoo; and now his organs sound their concordant notes harmoniously to this new Democratic view of the rights of free-men. Before the reception of Mr. Buchanan's message those southern Democratic papers which claim to be conservative, expressed a regret that the Lecompton Constitution had not been submitted to the people of Kansas; but now they denounce Hon. Humphrey Marshall for insisting that that shall be done which they, themselves, regretted had not been done. But all those various ways of grinding are gone through with merely in order to keep in tune with the great leader of the orchestra, who, they take it for granted, knows better how to play than they do.

Now, to one not versed in all the "wirings in and wirings out" of politicians, these various shiftings of positions exactly contemporaneous with the deviations of the venerable weathercock at Washington, would appear very strange; in fact, these sudden evolutions of opinions would seem to be remarkable coincidences; but to us, who have made the characters of Democratic leaders our study, it appears perfectly natural. At first some of the administration papers did not know which way to turn; they were "waiving for the facts," that is, they did not know how much they would bring, what valuation was put upon their services. This being fixed, their course was soon taken.

It cannot be long before the people of Cincinnati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of Gen Jackson:—"It is time we should become a little more Americanised." The administration papers did not know which way to turn; they were "waiving for the facts," that is, they did not know how much they would bring, what valuation was put upon their services. This being fixed, their course was soon taken.

No doubt many Democratic papers would have liked to appear consistent and maintain what they know to be the right, but old Buck will not hear to that. "Yield tribute, or quit the ship," is his motto. It was soon ascertained that all those who swallowed his pronouncements were to be rewarded, but those who maintained their integrity were to be starved out. Of course, then, it was not long before the course to be followed was determined upon by the cormorants of the public patronage. Walker and Stanton who exposed the frauds at Oxford, innocently supposing that Mr. Buchanan meant what he said in his instructions, were soon put out of the way; while Calhoun, the confidant and confederate in all these enormities, is to be rewarded with a fat office. Henry A. Wise has been read out of the Democratic party as an Abolitionist, while Prince John Van Buren has been received into its most affectionate embraces. Forney, a political and personal supporter of Mr. Buchanan throughout his whole life—whom the President endorsed as a good Democrat by recommending him to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the U.S. Senatorship, and whom the Democrats of this State applauded as a true friend to the south—is frown upon, has been deprived of all the public patronage and has been ignominiously spurned as an Abolitionist—for continuing to do exactly what he had been doing ever since Buchanan was nominated; while the mercenary and contemptible James Gordon Bennett, lately one of the loudest and most clamorous supporters of Fremont, has been taken by the hand, patted upon the back, and, it is confidently asserted, will be rewarded for his support by a nice sugar plum, in the shape of a foreign mission or about \$100,000 of public patronage. A sweet defender of the southern rights is he, indeed! In our own State, the veteran John H. Harney, has been given the cold shoulder, while a proselyte from Whigerry and renegade Know-Nothing is given a large post-office advertisement; doubtless, however, this is intended as a reward for denouncing old Jackson as a liar and defamer, which that paper did with a hearty good will in order to cover up the infamy of Buchanan. Cook, for merly a keeper of a low coffee-house in Chicago, an associate of black-legs, himself a ruffian, and not long since a loud declaimer in the anti-Lecompton meetings, suddenly changed his tune, got up Buchanan meetings, and has been rewarded with the post office of Chicago as his fee; the intimate friend of Douglas was superseded to make room for him. Old Sam. Medary, too, has got the post office of Columbus on condition of maintaining a Buchanan organ in that city. And such has been the whole programme of operations. A first rate way of "strengthening the hands of Mr. Buchanan."

With these shining examples before them, is it surprising that all the smaller organs should change their tunes and repudiate their old positions. Money and office, they think, is worth more than consistency and justice any time. They kick all refractory Democrats out of the party and brand all southern Americans who will not stoop to do the dirty work and obey the behests of Mr. Buchanan, as allies of the Abolitionists—and a number of long advertisements are the reward. Is it surprising, then, that they foam at the mouth—that they traduce and spit forth their venomous calumny at more honest men, truer patriots, and better friends of the south than they are themselves? They are good at vilification and a brilliant prize is offered as a reward to the one excelling in the game; it has strived up their peculiar powers and a stench will be the consequence. But they will do no harm. The people were at first amused, have been sated, and will soon be disgusted with this sort of thing. These would be esteemed peculiar defenders of the south are possessed of all the meanness and baseness of Simonides, but are destitute of his wit, genius, prudence, and wisdom.

The following exquisite love ballad was written by Joseph Brennan, an Irish exile, who died in New Orleans several years ago of consumption, then about twenty-eight years old. Mr. Brennan wrote several songs that attracted attention—but this is his master piece. We defy the world to produce a love-ballad more full of beauty, pathos, and melody; it is enough to immortalize his author and we would hate to believe that the world would let such a gem be lost:

TO MY WIFE.

Come to me dearest, I'm lonely without thee, Night-time and day-time I'm thinking about thee, Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee—Unwelcome the waking that causes to fold thee. Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten, Come in thy beauty, to bless and to brighten, Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly, Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy.

Swallows will sit round the desolate ruin, Telling of spring and its joyous renewing; And thoughts of thy love, and its manifold treasure, Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.

Oh, spring of my spirit! Oh, May of my bosom!

Shine out on my soul, till it begarne and blossom—

The past of my life has a rose-root within it, And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figures that move like a song through the even—

Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—

Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,

Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other;

Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,

Opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple;

Oh! thanks to the Saviour, that ever the seeming

is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming.

You have been glad, when you knew I was gladdened.

Dear, are you sad now, to hear I am saddened?

Our hearts even answer in tune and in time, love,

As octave to octave, and rhyme unto rhyme, love—

I cannot weep, but your tears will be flowing—

You cannot smile, but my cheek will be glowing.

I would not die without you at my side love,

You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, e'er I die of my sorrow,

Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow—

Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak,

love,

With a song on your lips, and a smile on your cheek,

love;

Come for my heart in thy absence is weary,

Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary,

Come to the arms which alone should care for me,

Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee.

For the native of delegates to a Democratic convention held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday week for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers, is stated as follows:

Germans, 76

Irish, 46

Americans, 53

It cannot be long before the people of Cincinnati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of Gen Jackson:—"It is time we should become a little more Americanised."

The administration papers did not know which way to turn; they were "waiving for the facts," that is, they did not know how much they would bring, what valuation was put upon their services. This being fixed, their course was soon taken.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention Younger Brothers!

The members of CAPITAL FOUNTAIN, No. 31, Younger Brothers of Temperance, are notified to be punctual in their attendance on Thursday night; business of general interest and importance to the order is to be attended to. Let every member make it a point of conscience to attend.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858-14]

SPRING

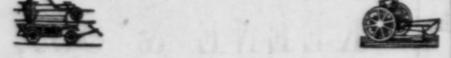
MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENTHIM has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10-14]

[Mar. 23, 1858-14]

[Mar. 23

FIRE! FIRE!!



BUILDINGS AND MERCHANTIZE
INSURED AGAINST
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

JAMES R. WATSON,

At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Companies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the Law in relation to Insurance.

Office: via:

The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital \$250,000

State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital \$380,000

The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital \$200,000

People's Marine and Fire Insurance Company, capital \$500,000

A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectively solicited. Policies issued at reasonable rates.

[Sept. 9, 1857—tf.]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, & C. & C. SYMPTOMS.

Via: ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a HANIBAL FOR ACT, to issue a Circular to the Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, &c.) and write to the Dispensary for the necessary to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that the services of the Dispensary, which have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

ERZA D. HEARTWELL, President.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1857—w&tly.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

the town of MELBOURNE, Kansas County, Texas, being a new town, site recently laid off on the Gorman road leading from Indianaola to San Antonio, & to Fort Stockton; where said road crosses the main Cleto, 22 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helotes; also near where the San Antonio and the San Saba River meet, the railroad, now being constructed, passes as surveyed.)

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back 100, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

He who wishes to commence business in a new town, or double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing property before the price goes up. We will sell on the Fort Stockton road as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Migrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a

country as there is in almost any of the States.

For further particulars come to us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Selecto Post Office, Kansas County, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—f. O. H. P. SCANLON & CO.

*The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, weekly, and send bill to O. H. P. Scanlon & Co.—Texas Advocate.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the river of mud, about 13 miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; with hill land and balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of timber.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.

Dec. 8, 1856—f. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

Runaway Committed.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE,

November 9th, 1857.

THEIR WAS committed to the jail of Harlan County, Ky., on the 4th instant, a negro runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN.

He is about five feet five inches high, copper color,

about nineteen or twenty years old, has an open countenance, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his left eye. He is said to be a runaway, and to come forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FARNER,

Jailer of Harlan County.

Office City Council,

FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

EDIFIED that the property holders on both sides of Holmes street, between the 4th and 5th streets, East, to the rope-walk and factors of John Watson & Co., be and they are hereby required to repair and Macadamize the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Council,

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

The Miller and Farmer of Kentucky to witness

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectively cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball), cheese, cookie, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

W. B. SMITH.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new address is 120 Main Street, between 10th and 11th Streets, on St. Clair Street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

For Rent.

We desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses.

Address: Nov. 20, 1857—tf.

T. S. & J. B. PAGE.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD—

600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;

400 lbs Bacon Hams;

500 lbs Bacon Sides;

10 lbs Prime Lard;

Nov. 11, 1857

GRAY & TODD.

OAP—

25 boxes No. 1 Rose Soap;

10 boxes German Soap;

10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;

Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;

2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

PUCE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY

store and for sale low by

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

POTATOES & APPLES.

SHELS Superior Potatoes,

Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

1857.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE

Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of fine

BRANDIES,

WINES, AND GIN;

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 5 years old;

in store and for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

July 1, 1857.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating we purpose commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS." This paper will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town and county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be spared to make it a valuable paper for all local enterprises, that may be calculated to advance the general welfare of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of topics, and suitable subjects in its columns. Having had considerable experience in the business, and being practically familiar with its mechanical duties, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to subscribe to some extent, the interests to which the paper will be dedicated.

American Politics at the present time, may be said very largely, to be in a chaotic state. We do not design, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or to define our political position. This may be defined very briefly, as the principles of the principles, to the principles and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We regard the Democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as avowed by its organs, practised by its leaders, and developed in the present administration, as being in opposition to the principles of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminent, and patriotic, and a guide to us in our present patriotic efforts.

We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disorder the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is not in every case controllable by aggravated and strenuous legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper respect for the opinions of others, whose convictions and principles are not in accordance with our own.

We shall, however, be frank in our expression of our views, and in our opposition to the principles and practices of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminent, and patriotic, and a guide to us in our present patriotic efforts.

We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disorder the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is not in every case controllable by aggravated and strenuous legislation.

We invoke, in aid of our enterprise, the skill and prudence of the citizens of Barren, and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may have some bearing upon the general welfare of the paper.

We send you this circular, hoping that you may feel inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, in procuring a list of subscribers in your locality, by the 1st of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "FREE PRESS" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:

Single copy, one year, (invariably in advance) \$2.00

To clubs of 10, and upwards, \$1.50

If any one procuring a club of Ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

Jan. 28, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN.

PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

BY THE CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN.

IN THE CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN.